

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

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Before line 1 of the specification (after the Title), please insert the following new paragraph:

This is a National phase of PCT International Application No. PCT/JP2005/001783, filed on February 7, 2005 under 35 U.S.C. § 371. The entire contents of each of the above-identified applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

Please amend paragraph [0004] as follows:

[0004] Such a streamer discharge type discharge device provides high decomposition efficiency for odorous components and harmful components, but on the other hand it has the property that the streamer discharge state (e.g. the frequency of occurrence of streamer discharges and the streamer discharge generation status) is acutely susceptible to being easily influenced by various affectors. If, in consequence of either dimensional or assembly errors made during fabrication of discharge electrodes, or dust adhesion between electrodes, the electrodes vary from each other in discharge characteristic, this there arises a problem that streamer discharges are not produced stably.

Please amend paragraph [0009] as follows:

[0009] In this case, the electron (51) resulting from ionization moves in the direction of the discharge electrode (41), while on the other hand the charged particle (52) moves in the direction of the counter electrode (42) (Figure 5(A)). Here, the charged particle (52) as a result of ionization is relatively large in mass, in comparison with the electron (51). Consequently, the

charged particle (52) is slower in movement speed than the electron (51), which means that in a single single streamer discharge the charged particle (52) is temporarily left behind between both the electrodes (41, 42) (Figure 5(B)). When this lingering charged particle (52) completes a migration to the counter electrode (42), the electric field becomes normal again between the electrodes (41, 42), and another electric discharge commences (Figure 5(C)). As described above, at the time of streamer discharge, a cycle of (A)→(B)→(C) is repeatedly carried out, and by virtue of intermittent migration of the charged particle (52), a streamer discharge is generated in the form of a pulse.